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FEARLESS and INDEPENDENT. The Examiner is a strictly independent newspaper. It gives all sides an equal show.

The Examiner has no favorites,

and no enemies to punish. It will give the news unbiased and unprejudiced. Communication will be received on all subjects presented in re-

spectful language from known individuals, but the true name must be published in full. All letters and ommunications signed by nom de plumes, or assumed names, will oe thrown in the waste basket. The brave man never hides behind an assumed name. Don't ask the Editor to be responsible for what you are ashamed of.

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The Morning Examiner can be found on sale by the Independent News Co., Salt Lake City.
On all through trains leaving

The Southern Pacific Railway.
The Paion Pacific Railway, and
The Oregon Short Line Reilway. Examiner patrons will confer a favor on the management by reporting to this office whenever they fail to find the papers at the desig-

SPECULATION.

The bucket shops, which annually get approximately \$200,000,000 from States-a reason for the persistent them in the West for years-seem likely to get officially their knockoud blow as a result of the investigation by Governor Hughes' commission inpondent. The inquiry is bringing to light the specific cases where losses charged to the stock exchanges were in fact due to bucket shopping-barefaced gambling, not in actual stocks or commodities, but as bets on ups and downs by a sure-thing system of the bucket shop proprietors.

The inquiry is keenly watched also because of the important part that the West is beginning to play in the investment world. The growth of investment in western securities alone. show an awakening interest in securiries as a desirable form of invest-

Although the commission has not proceeded far, it has become clear that the New York commission will discriminate between bucket shopping and similar operations and the legitimate function of the exchanges. A large part of the complaints against speculation, the commissioners have found, prove on investigation to be due to money lost in bucket shops, without actual buying or selling of stock or connection at any point with an exchange. The commission has found that the two propositions are so different that they will have to be treated separately.

The commission has been hampered in its work by lack of funds, as no ap propriation was made for it, but this will not restrict the scope of the investigation, according to Horace White, the chairman, Sub-committees are being formed and an effort will be made to finish the work be

Favorite Line Children's and Misses' Shoes

I. L. Clark & Sons Co. are having an especially heavy demand for their "HERCULES" shoes for Misses and Children -a specialty which has for six or eight years been a favorite leader with a large number of the patrons of this up-to-date house. These snoes are warranted absolutely all solid leather throughout. They are made on three good lasts, are carried in Patent Leather, Box Calf, Gun Metal, Velour Calf and Vici Kid in Button, Bal and Blucher styles.

They sell from 5 to 8 for children at \$1.25 to \$1.50 They sell from 81-2 to 11 for children at .. \$1.65 to \$1.90 They sell from 11 1-2 to 2 for Misses at ... \$1.75 to \$2.25

For this wet weather you need a solid leather shoe. Therefore this shoe is especially good for school wear.

iore the close of the legislature in the

The chief result of the investigation se far has been a valuable discussion of the nature of speculation, which has led to many contributions to the literature of the subject. One of these, by Colin Armstrong, for 25 years financial editor of the New York Sun, states certain phases of the case so lucidly that it has been brought to the attention of the com

mission. "The great majority of the members and patrons of the stock exchanges are not gamblers," said Mr. Armnot betting that this or that event will occur, or that the price of a security or commodity will go up or down. They are investing vast because they are of the opinion that certain events which will affect such values are likely to happen, and they are just as much entitled to make such investments as a farmer is to decide what crop he will attempt to raise or whether he will sell his grain or potatoes now or later.

"Similar exchanges throughout the civilized world supply the same func tion in other countries, and all work ing together, that is, interchangeably. perform a most important part in the adancement of our financial and in dustrial affairs. Without them there would be no means of aggregating great capital for enterprises, for no one individual would take the risk, and from the point of public policy it is not desirable that a single individual should so commit himself.

"Another important point is that the exchanges safeguard those who have intrusted their funds to the management of others, in thousands of great enterprises, for the various stock markets of the world reflect the intelligence and judgment of thous ands of persons, many of whom are experts and some of whom may pos sess information that could not be learned by an ordinary buyer. Manipulation may hasten or retard the natural course of the price of a se curity or a commodity, but it cannot permanently affect its value, for that is determined by absolute facts.'

CONGRESS AFTER ROOSEVELT.

getting back at the President in re enge for his insinuation that they were determined to be exempt from the espionage of the government detectives. It will be remembered that snortly before the convening of this session of congress, the President is sued an order discontinuing the ser vice of marines on warships. This order was very unwelcome to the marines and their friends in congress and inasmuch as it is now "everything to disoblige Roosevelt." there is a movement in congress to rein state the marine service. If the ques officers of the navy, congress would doubtless find the President sustained Grand Opera House Saturday evening, (lithographs, etc.), but every scene adin his position

cabled that the efficiency of the service most recent sojourn in Mexico, the melodramas, musical comedies has been improved since the marines were taken from the ships. The Pacific fleet admiral cables in substance the same information. The captains of the battleships and cruisers have expressed themselves as of the sacre mind. These officers, all in activo service and cognizant of actual conditions, are such witnesses as would be accepted by any judicial body and their testimony is corroborated by Admiral Dewey, Rear Admirals Evans, Converse and Pillsbury and many other officers of wide sea-going experience. On the other hand the opinion that the marines should be rela stated in their old duties is shared by some officers of the navy and many

of the marine corps. It is generally agreed that the character of seamen, or "blue jackets," as they are called, is now higher than ever before. The time is past when marines were necessary to keep turoulent jackies in subjection, affoct or his voice. There is no action, and ashore. During the now famous plays sound more like monologues. oulent jackies in subjection, affort or world-cruise, the behavior of the American seamen has been beyond criticism. The squads of policemen sent ashore to prevent disorder were made up of sailors, not of marines. and they had little or no occasion to interfere with the action of their comrades. Reports from the fleet state that the sailors have made as good a police record as the marines have made on other occasions.

It remains to be seen what action congress will take in the case.

IMPORTANT ACTION.

It is impossible to attach too much significance to the fact that the Brisish and American ministers to China joined in a protest against the removal from office of Yuan Shi Kai. The German, French, Japanese and all the other ministers at the court of Pekin held back. Yuan Shi Kai, it will be rembered, was in authority during the Boxer rebellion and it is thought that owing to his finesse and interference that the foreign legations were not massacred. That the British and American legations alone had an audience with the Chinese authorities and made inquiry as to the cause of his deposition and received assurances that the policies that he represented would be sustained, is a fact of the greatest diplomatic importance both as relates to China and as presaging a co-operation of the now two greatest naval powers of the world to maintain

the open door in the East and to promote the cause of progressive civilization in the most populous of all em

TESTING THE PRESIDENT.

The President did a somewhat re markable riding stunt last week. He rode ninety-eight miles in seventeen hours, thus demonstrating, as was doubtless his purpose, that the officers of the army and navy, whom he is requiring to ride ninety miles in three days, will not be under the imposition of a severe impossible task. It must be remembered, however, that the practically every day for seven years, to say nothing of other severe and regular exercise. It is a very different case with the stout and soft bon-vicarriages, motors or street cars to ride three squares. However, the test is intended for just such effeminate infitness. The intervals of peacetortunately long in this country-arcalculated to reduce officers both in the army and navy to a state of unfit caferdom quite inconsistent with even the minor horrors of war.

George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental Bank of Chicago, is being urged by his friends for the treasury portfolio of Mr. Taft's cabiet. He is president of the American Cankers' association, and it is claimed that he has qualifications for the suc cessful management of the national financies. But what is the use of everybody pushing their friends. Be sides Knox for secretary of state and H tchcock for postmaster general, there will be no known cabinet appointments nutil after the four i of

There is a rumored strained rela tion between the President and the President-elect, all on account of Mr. Loeb, the President's secretary. It is aid the President is for Mr. Leeb for a cabinet place, the se retaryship of the navy, and the President-elect does not think Mr. 1 beb's "displace ment" of tonnage is sufficient for the

EDWIN MORDANT RELATES SOME entire method of conducting theaters ODD INCIDENTS.

Many Customs Changed by Visit of American Dramatists—Time Honored Institutions Eliminated.

Edwin Mordant, the popular star of The Great Divide" company, which closed a successful engagement at the duty is charged upon theatrical paper has traveled widely, both in Mexico vertised must be presented, or the preand Canada. In recalling today numer- sentor is liable to a fine. This is a tip dmiral of the Atlantic fleet has ous incidents in connection with his that should be noted by managers of subject of Mexican theaters was touched upon which brought forth a host of to Mexico.

"there is much that is interesting occass along the lines of my profession to be ners.

found in Old Mexico.

Visiting the City of Mexico with the first English speaking dramatic com-pany to play there, I had an excellent opportunity to view the theater from every standpoint. We were compelled to change many customs, and introduced some that were new to the is an excellent one. When I asked the Mexican. For instance, they had never | price, he wrote down \$13, \$12, \$10 and used incidental music through the action of plays, or during intermission ed figure. After protesting for a time During that period the men in the audience wil arise, light cigarettes, and This makes the cost (in gold) \$4—and with hats on, turn around and gaze over the house through glasses. With as all that was changed; also the custom for the men to visit behind the

They use no stage director to produce plays, but the prompter, who sits under a raised hood near the footlights, reads the lines, and they are repeated by the actors on the stage after him. This is very annoying to the auditor, for the prompter does not modulate Consequently our method of production was a revelation. The signal for the raising nad lowering of the curtain came from a large bell, which could e heard above everything, destroying the atmosphere of a climax. We eliminated that time-honored institution and installed the "buzzer." Our quiet methods and system "pauses" in ac tion made many of them think we did not know our lines. The properties and furniture are the finest I have seen in theaters, but the scenery-

well, it was paper.
Still it is surprising what could be done with it. Material for a dozen productions could be put in two trunks When they wanted to build up a "set' they spread out the painted paper scene, and, with strips of wood two inches wide and six feet long, a frame-work is built by overlapping each plece. The paper scenery is then fast-ened to it, using small dises of leather through which nails are driven. It is

frail, but effective_ It takes very little time to disman-tle scenery, and the framework is taken apart to be used for the next "pro-duction." The stages are small, likewise dressing rooms. The auditoriums are long and narrow, and have from three to five galleries. Series of box-es are built along the side, and the theaters have a good seating capacity They have no knowledge of the use lighting for effects in productions. The theaters use electricity, but crudely

installed One peculiar institution (to us) was the "mourners' boxes." They are built on the stage, back of the proscenium arch, and just out of sight of the auditorium, so that when the main drop

A bereaved family is not supposed few days ago disclosed the facts.

to attend places of amusement for a year, but these boxes give them an op-portunity to go and not be seen. This ases the conscience.

They have stock dramatic perform ances by native artists, and a vaude theater. Opera and spectacular productions are very popular, and many of the artists are brought from Europe. At the vaudeville theater they produce three one-act plays, with vaudeville between acts. Instead of paying for an entire evening's entertainment you pay a stipulated sum per act. This is a good plan, particularly if you are not satisfied with the quality of the performance. What a book it would be here to have such a plan. They are very appreciative at all times, and if the slightest sound is made to disturb there is a storm of Seismographic Records hisses. It is annoying at first, but one soon becomes accustomed to it, as it is not necessarily in disapproval of the

performance. Their custom of honoring favorites behind the footlights is novel. bers of small bouquets are carried into the boxes in baskets. When a "call' is taken the flowers are thrown against the curtain as it is descending, and forms a perfect shower of flowers They will also throw them on the stage, and the floral pieces passed over the footlights are many and elaborate On the occasion of a benefit twelve doves (with legs tied and wings clipped) were thrown on the stage. fetti streamers were attached to them and formed a festooning from th boxes to the stage. I indorse all but the throwing of birds, for many of them were severely injured ,and died as a result. The confetti is of Mexican colors, and made in rolls.

It is strange to see gendarmes lined up outside the theater and in the lobby prior to, and during performances Instead of a fireman there is a gend-arme detailed to watch what occurs back of the scenes. No smoking is allowed, of course. When it is used in a play the name of the smoker is taken and reported at the comisarie. In the event of a fire the one guilty of smoking would be held responsible All the theaters are badly constructed, and fearful would be the result in case of fire or panic. They know nothing of our custom of selling seats in advance. and it is difficult to find anyone in box offices except at times of performan Their tickets are long strips of paper, with location designated many times. Coupon tickets are unknown. The risk attached to a season of American theatricals in the City of Mexico is great, and I would not advise such a venture except upon guarantee in an American bank, and all points should be carefully cov

ered in an iron-clad contract, stamped with the government seal, covering a specific number of weeks. pense is enormous, and there is no cer-ainty of returns except upon the bove plan. Then there are numerous days that will detract from English performances, and must be considered. Plays or operas must be changed frequently, and it is only pos sible to give a limited number of per formances per week. As yet it is impossible to make even a week's run on one production. To make any money popular prices must prevail money popular prices much properly is not carried with a com-

is far inferior to ours. The exterior of some of the theaters of the Republic are imposing-handsomer than any in the states; but the are devoid of knowledge of practical, up-to-date stagecraft. Concessions are hard to obtain on railroads, and ex-cess baggage is closely watched, only pounds being allowed on each ticket. Scenery cannot be carried in baggage cars for lack of space

comic operas, who contemplate a visit Performances begin nightly at 9, and "To a theatrical man," he said, in the afternoon at 4. These hours are occasioned by the siesta and late din-

The costumer of Mexico is a joke but there are excellent wig makers. Requiring a wig for Svengal! (Trilby) I loaned the barbero (barber) a photo of Wilton Lackage in that character. The order was placed at 11 a. m., and I wore the wig the same night, and it \$8. Naturally, I picked the last-namcompares favorably with others for which I have paid many times "four. It is noticeable that they are not superstitious about the number thir-You will find it everywhere, and used constantly.

JUDGE CLELAND CONTINUES TO DEFY HIS ENEMIES

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Municipal Judge Cleland, whose system of pardoning prisoners for good behavior has arous ed the wrath of his fellow judges, last night bade defiance to threats of transfer by holding a clearing house session of his court. Wife-beaters, common drunks, men

who fail to support their families, and men arrested for other charges considered trivial, reported to him and told how well they had kept their promises to do better. One couple was married and prom

sed to "live happily ever afterward. Two men who had neglected to provide for their families agreed to pay their respective wives weekly

Although invited to attend the ses sion with the suggestion that they could learn much of benefit," municipal judges appointed to look into Judge Cleland's methods were not present. They sent a note of "regret, owever, and Judge Cleland chuckled as he read it to those assembled. ONE MORE VICTIM FOUND.

Chicago, Jan. 23 .- After searchin all day in the lake in the vicinity of the crib off South Chicago, where more than fifty workmen were killed last Wednesday, the tug Sabine yes terday picked up the body of a man who by a check number in his pocket was identified as an employe of the He had probably jumped into the lake to escape the fire and was drowned. It is believed ten or more bodies are still in the lake. Search for them will be resumed.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.—A pair of surgeon's forceps accidentally sewed up in the abdomen, during an operation caused the death of Miss Mary G. Donovan of this city Wednesday Is down the occupants are on the stage. A lattice-work screens them from those on the stage, or not, as they desire.

The down the occupants are on the operation, in which the mistake occurred, was performed by a surgeon of this city of high reputation who has since died. An X-reputation who has since died. An X-ray examination a

THE FAR EAST

Indicate Big Disaster at Some Point

London, Jan. 23 .- The seismographs of the continent and England record ed a severe earthquake at a few minutes before 4 o'clock this morning. In some instances the intensity indicated by the needles was nearly as great as that recorded last month at the time of the Messina disaster.

The estimates of distance vary from 2,000 to 3,000 miles to the eastward of the point of record. This would place the location of the disturbance n the Caspian region, or beyond, in Asiatic Russia, Afghanistan or northrn India, and, swinging more to the outh, the extreme of Arabia and central Africa. The disturbance also could have been in the Indian ocean. No reports have come from anywhere in these areas to intimate the occurrence of any catastrophe

Hamburg, Jan. 23.-The seismo graph here registered an earthquake shock at 3:55 this afternoon. It is es timated that the locality is 2,300 miles o the eastward. The shocks lasted for nearly two hours and their violence indicates a great catastrophe.

Plauen, Germany, Jan. 23.-The seisnograph at Umbersachsenberg regis ered an earthquake at 3:54 this af-

The location apparently is within Europe. The concussions were more violent than those recorded at the time of the Messina trouble and they

raphs of the weather bureau recorded an earthquake of distant origin late last evening that is much the same in character and intensity as the ecord reached at the time of the recent great Italian earthquake.

According to a bulletin of the bureau, the first preliminary tremore began at 10:12:05 p. m. The second preliminary tremors are not well defined in the records. The strong motion lasted from 10:30 until after 11 o'clock, the whole earthquake having a duration of about one and a half hours. Apparently, says the bulletin, the origin is nearer Washington than in the case of the Italian earthquake, probably 4,000 miles distant or there abouts.

Goettingen, Germany, Jan. 23.-All arthquake of destructive dimensions vas registered at the University seismograph here at 3:55 o'clock this morning. The location of the shock was apparently 2,100 miles to the east and is supposed to be in the Caspian

quake was registered here at 4 o'clock this morning, nearly equal in intensity

Stuttgart, Jan. 23.-The seismoraph registered an earthquake this norning at 4 o'clock. In severity the ecord was equal to two-thirds of that obtained at the time of the Messina

Berlin, Jan. 23.-The seismograph t the Geodetic Institute at Pottsdam, egistered an earthquake at 3 o'clock this morning. The concussion was nearly equal to the one at the time of the Messina catastrophe. The observations of intensity and distance ere inexact, because the instrument broke under the oscillations.

Vienna Jan 23 .- The seismographs at Vienna and Poland, the naval station on the Adriatic, registered very strong earthquake shocks at 4 o'clock this morning. According to the calculations of experts, the scene of the disturbance was about 4,000 miles distant and it was in a district which, if inhabited, the disturbance must have been disastrous.

TILLMAN VIEWS LIBEL CASE WITH ALARM.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Declaring that "No patriot can contemplate without great alarm the possibility of the President's success in the Panama libel cases now being investigated by grand jurors in this city and in New York," Senator Tillman of South Carclina issued a statement last night.

He says: The issue is a momentous one. Jefferson declared that 'As between a government without newspapers and newspapers without a government he would choose the latter,' because when properly informed the people would protect themselves even government, through the instrumentality of public opinion. The people cannot guard too jealously the right of freedom of speech and the right to print whatever is in the public inter-The newspapers now under fire for their efforts to expose corruption ir high places should have the active support of every true American for their cause is the cause of us all,"

Kansas City, Jan. 23.—Cattle—Re-ceipts 2,200; market steady; native steers \$4.50a6.75; native cows and helfers \$2.25a5.80; stockers and feeders \$3,40a5.50; bulls \$3,20a4.80; calves \$3,75a7.75; western steers \$4. 25a6.00; western cows \$3.00a5.25. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market steady; bulk of sales \$5.75a6.25; heavy \$6.20a6.35; packers and butchers \$5.90a6.25; light \$5.50a6.10; pigs \$4.50a5.25.

Sheep-No receipts; market steady; muttons \$4,25a5.60; lambs \$6,25a7. 35; range wethers \$4.00a6.60; fed ewes \$4.00a5.20.

Metal Market. New York, Jan. 23.-Lead, dull, \$4. 15a4.20; copper, quiet, 14 a 14 1-4; silver, 51 1-2.

SHOCKS IN S.S. S. NATURE'S CURE

healthful vegetable remedy as the surest and safest cure. The disc brought about by the accumulation of uric acid, an irritating, pain-producing property in the blood. This causes a weakening and souring of the circulation which then becomes unfit for nourishing the body, while the deposits of uric acid in the nerves, muscles, joints and bones produce the pain and agony of Rheumatism. To treat the trouble with medicines containing potash or other strong minerals, is simply adding another poison to the already weak, diseased blood, sapping it of its remaining vitality, and perhaps in the end making a physical wreck of the sufferer. The one safe and only cure for Rheumatism is S. S. S. It is nature's remedy for this disease, made entirely from healthful vegetable ingredients extracted from the roots, herbs and barks of the forest and fields. S. S. S. goes down into the blood and removes every trace of the cause of Rheumatism, cleanses and purifies the circulation, and restores health and comfort to those who are suffering from this painful disease. There is but one way to be sure you are not dosing your system with mineral medicines, and that is to take S. S. S. Book on Rheumatism and any medical advice free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS OF WORLD'S MARKETS

PRICES OF STOCKS

New York, Jan. 23 .- Opening prices of stocks moved sluggishly today on very light dealings. None of the marleaders varied more than half point from last night's closing, the gains slightly outnumbering the losses Efforts to advance the railroad list did not meet with much success, although St. Paul rose a point to 150. There was demand for a few of the industrial specialties, American Cotton Oil, Virginia-Carolina Chemical, National Lead and People's Gas benefitting notably. Standard railroad stocks eased off before 11 o'clock. The market closed irregular and dull. Stocks were sold freely at concessions, the decline running to a point in Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, Atlantic Coast Line, Toledo, St. Louis & Western, Brook yn Transit, Colorado Fuel and Re-public Steel preferred, 1 1-4 in Erie, Minneapolls, St. Paul, Ste Marie 3 7-8 North American, 1 1-4 in Missouri Pa-cific, 1 5-8 in New York Central, 1 3-4 n Kansas City Southern and Eric se ond preferred. Some rebounds followed the coverings on shorts. When the shorts desisted in the covering op erations, prices sagged again.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Amalgamated Copper, 78 1-2. American Locomotive, 57 American Smelting, 86 American Smelting, pfd., 102 1-4 American Sugar Refining, 133. Anaconda Mining Co., 46 3-4. Atchison Railway, 99 1-4. Atchison Railway, pfd., 101 3-8. Baltimore and Ohio, 112. Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 70 1-4. Canadian Pacific, 175. Chesapeake and Ohio, 61 7-8. Chicago Northwestern, 178 7-8. Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul, 150. Colorado Fuel and Iron, 41 1-2. Colorado and Southern, 66 1-4. Delaware and Hudson, 77 3-4. Denver and Rio Grande, 38 1-8 Denver and Rio Grande, pfd., 79 3-4 Erie Railway, 30 1-4. Great Northern, pfd. 143 7-8 Great Northern Ore Ctfs., 72.

only till February first:

Illinois Central, 146. New York Central, 128 3-8. Reading Railway, 137 1-4. Rock Island Co., 24 5-8. Rock Island Co., pfd., 61 3-8. Southern Pacific, 120 3-8. Southern Railway, 25 7-8. Union Pacific, 179 1-8 United States Steel, 53 7-8. United States Steel, pfd., 114 1-8. Wabash Railway, 18 1-8. Western Union, 68 1-2. Standard Oll Company, 650.

Chicago Livestock.

Chicago Jan 23 -Cattle-Receipts. stimated 600; market steady; beeves \$4.00a6.90; Texans \$4.10a4.80; westerns \$3.75a4.50; stockers and feeders \$3,10a5.00; cows and helfers \$1.75a 5.25: calves \$7.00a8.75.

Hogs-Receipts, estimated 15,000; market steady. Light \$5.60a6.30; mixed \$5.80a6.50; heavy \$5.85a6.50; rough \$5.85a6.05; good to choice heavy \$6.05a6.50; pigs \$4.50a5.50; pigs \$4.50a5.50; bulk of sales \$6.054

Sheep-Receipts, estimated 1,500; market steady. Natives \$3.25a5.65; western \$6.25a5.65; yearlings \$5.75a 5.90; lambs, native, \$5.00a7.65; western \$5,00a7.65.

Chicago Close.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Close; Wheat— May \$1.07 1-2a5-8; July 97 5-8a3-4; Sept. 94 3-8a1-2; Dec. 95 1-8a1-4. Corn-Jan. 58 1-8; May 61 7-8; July 62; Sept. 62.

Oats-May 51 5-8; July 46 1-4; Sept Pork-Jan. \$17.30; May \$17.22 1-2; July \$17.27 1-2

Lard-Jan. \$9.65; May \$9.77 1-2; July \$9.87 1-2. Ribs-Jan. \$8.85; May \$9.00; July \$9.12 1-2. Rye—Cash 77; May 77 1-2a78. Barley—Cash 58a67.

Timothy-March \$3.95.

1-2; No. 4 Santos 8 3-8.

Clover-March \$9.40. Sugar and Coffee. New York, Jan. 23.—Sugar, raw— Firm; fair refining \$3.23; centrifugat 6 test \$3.73; molasses sugar \$2.98; refined, steady; crushed \$5.35; pow-dered \$4.75; granulated \$4.65.

COFFEE-Steady; No. 7 Rio 7 3-8a

Wool. St. Louis, Jan. 23.-Wool, unchanged; territory and western mediums 17 a21; fine mediums 15a17; fine 12a14.

SPECIAL CLEAN UP SAI

Every few weeks we get an accumulation of odds and ends of various articles, which, in order to make room for new stock have been taken off our shelves.

These goods are all in fine condition, but as we have only a few of each kind on hand, we will make special low prices on them to clean them up this week.

We will have sales of this kind every once in a while, and you will save money by watching for them and taking advantage of them. The following are the items for this week, and are good

Batavia Raspberries or Strawberries, per tin15c Kuner's Apple Butter . Besides dozens of other odds and ends which we have in our 5c,

10c and 15c piles at less than one half price.

For the Next 60 Days

We will make a special contract covering a period of 11 years for our "Carey Act" land and perpetual water rights, in Sunny Millard Coun-ty, Utah.

11 YEARLY MONTHLY \$40.50 PER ACRE PAYMENTS PAYMENTS

pay balance monthly or yearly. The second and third year payments are figured at two dollars an acre. Choice bench lands. Absolutoly the best water rights in Utah. Crops this year. Young man, now's your chance

to become Independent. Investigation earnestly invited. Information

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